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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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For sale by Hawaiian News Co. and
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COMMERCIAL PRINTING A
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE
OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

As to the representatives of the Jap-

JAPAN WILL TRY TO COLONIZE MEXICO.

Representative of a Society En-
route for the Purpose.

WILL TAKE UP 300,000 ACRES.

Propose to Raise Profitable Products.
Number of Families Will Settle
There—Price Paid One Dollar
Per Acre—Success is Assured.

Sho Nemoto, a distinguished looking
Japanese, who has been commissioned
by the Agricultural and Commercial
Department of the Japanese Govern-
ment to investigate the commerce and
commercial industries of Mexico and the
Central and South American coun-
tries, was among the passengers on the
steamer China, which arrived yesterday
from the Orient, says the Chronicle of
July 20. Aside from his official mis-
sion, Nemoto will, while in Mexico,
consummate the purchase of 300,000
acres of agricultural land in the State
of Chiapas, from the Mexican Govern-
ment. In this matter he will act as the
representative of the Japanese Colo-
nization Society, and in his dealings
with the Mexican Government will have
the assistance of T. Kusakado, who accom-
panies him. The two visitors are
guests at the Occidental Hotel.

When seen yesterday afternoon he
said, in discussing his official visit:

"The Agricultural and Commercial
Department of my Government is anx-
ious to gather some authentic data on
the commercial prospects and indus-
tries of Mexico and the Central and
South American countries bordering on
the Pacific, and I have been appointed
to investigate the whole subject. We
want to know what goods we can get
from those countries and what goods
we can supply them with. This matter
is deemed of great importance by the

Honolulu will be sorry to lose such a
good cyclist as Ruby Dexter, who has
won so much honor in the field of sport
here; but if he goes to Auckland and
wins glory there, it will always be a
pleasure to hear that Dexter of Honolu-
lu won this and gave them a hot tussle
in that.

Just when the boys will go to San
Francisco has not been decided on yet,
but it will very probably be by the next
Alameda.

anese Colonization Society, Mr. Kusakado
and myself will complete the pur-
chase of 300,000 acres of land in the
State of Chiapas from the Mexican Gov-
ernment. This society has been in ex-
istence for five years, and during that
time has been investigating the oppor-
tunities offered in Mexico and other
places for the founding of a big Japan-
ese colony. I have made two visits to
Mexico in the society's interests. The
society is now ready to purchase. The
land in Chiapas is to be bought for \$1
an acre and will be devoted to the
cultivation of coffee, sugar, tobacco,
cotton and such other products as can
be grown with profit. Hundreds of Japan-
ese families will be sent out to settle
the country, and each family will
be given twenty or thirty acres of land
to cultivate. This is more than a pro-
jected scheme. The society is prepared
to carry out its plans without further
delay."

Nemoto is a very intelligent and a
highly educated Japanese. He is a
graduate of the University of Vermont
and has spent nearly ten years in this
country. He and his traveling companion
will remain here several days and
will then leave for San Diego, the City
of Mexico and Chiapas. Nemoto will
visit Chili and Peru before returning
home, as he has been commissioned by
his Government to look into the com-
merce of those countries.

RUBY AND DAVY.

Will Go to Australia to Set Up a
Bicycle Agency.

Ruby Dexter and Dave Crozier, two
young fellows of the city who have
been foremost in bicycling circles ever
since the first introduction of bicycles
into the country, have made up their
minds to leave Honolulu and try their
luck together in Auckland.

In that place there is not a single bi-
cycle agency, and the young men feel
that there is a very promising field open
for them if they will but take advantage
of the opportunity.

It is their intention to go first to
San Francisco, procure a large number
of wheels and proceed at once to Auck-
land, there to set up an agency at once
and go into the business for keeps.

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UNREST IN CHINA.

Cities and Provinces Dissatisfied
With Present Government.

A file of Chinese papers received from
Hongkong by a Chinese newspaper man
in the city related terrible things going
on in China and the Imperial Govern-
ment in a very shaky condition.

The province of See Chin and a dis-
trict by Shanghai in the north of China
were in revolt and had killed a large
number of the Imperial guards.

The papers state that other provinces
will undoubtedly revolt as the present
Government is universally hated and
the people are just coming to a realiza-
tion of what unjust demands are being
made upon them.

The mode of warfare carried on by
the Chinamen in the revolting cities
and towns is described as something
most inhuman. Butchery alone is not
sufficient. The bodies must be mutilated
in the most horrible manner after
death.

Will Pass Through Here.

Two Americans, F. G. Kenworthy
and M. Whitwall, have started on their
trip to belt the globe. They intend to
go around the world, visiting all the
principal points of interest in England,
continental Europe and the Orient, the
mode of transportation being a unique
sled and phaeton to be hauled by six
large Newfoundland dogs. Their en-
tire outfit was designed for this trip,
and the entire weight of the phaeton,
drawing baggage and the two travelers
will be less than 600 pounds. The six
Newfoundland dogs were carefully se-
lected and well trained for their work.

The largest weighs 150½ pounds and
the smallest 125 pounds. They have
been so trained that they will ac-
tually walk in city or country. The
first day's trip was from Grand Forks
to Hillsboro, about 40 miles, thence to
Fargo and the Twin Cities. They start-
ed without a cent, expecting to make
their expenses, depending wholly and
solely upon what they earn by exhibi-
tions, lectures and such other reve-
nue as may be the direct income of their
trip. From New York they will pro-
ceed by steamer to Liverpool, thence to

As to the representatives of the Jap-

dog carriage to the Straits of Dover.
Crossing to France, they will drive
through Paris and all the principal
cities of Europe, thence through the
Asian countries they will pursue their
way to China and Japan, and from
China return by steamer to San Fran-
cisco or Vancouver.—Exchange.

in Hookena in time to take the next
Hall for Honolulu.

Mr. Marsden is doing all his traveling
on foot and is picking up many valuable
points in the coffee growing industry
which will no doubt prove of great
service in the future.

The Hall officers say that Joseph may
be getting slightly thinner for his long
walks, but in their minds there was no
perceptible decrease.

SKILL REWARDED.

Voyage Money for the Masters of
Swift Sailing Vessels.

Once upon a time, says an exchange,
shipmasters stood to win large sums in
the event of a quick passage. Voyage
money is not unknown even now. A
curious custom prevails on the Pacific
coast. Every master of a sailing ship
making the round voyage between San
Francisco and Nanaimo, B. C., in less
than 30 days receives a suit of clothes
as an incentive. The ship Elwell, Cap-
tain Ryder, has just recently completed
the voyage in somewhat under 15 days.
To beat the record means an additional

From accounts received here on the
bark H. Hackfeld it would seem that

there was a very exciting time at Lay-
san Island when the tidal wave struck
that place. Through the kindness of
Mr. F. S. Dodge the following extract
from a journal kept by F. Lagerquist,

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WAS KING OF CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

Man From South Carolina Declared a Ruler.

WRECKED IN NEW HEBRIDES.

Attempt to Get Away But Couldn't. Native King Dies and Warlike Factions Compromise on a White Man—Safe From Bombardment.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The King of the Cannibal Islands is in town. He isn't a splendid specimen of savage manhood or anything of that sort, but just a plain, ordinary American citizen, with broad shoulders, thick limbs, dark eyes and a kindly, honest face. He is Colonel John F. Hobbs, a native of Lexington county, S. C., later of Sydney, Australia, and lastly Oumalee, or the Emperor of the Ilka Islands of the New Hebrides group. His kingdom is in the Southern ocean, 1,200 miles east of Australia. Oumalee is going to marry, before he leaves, Miss Ella Collin of this city.

Hobbs was sent out by the Australian Government in 1890 to investigate Japanese labor. He was shipwrecked and was finally landed on the Ilka Islands. His story is as follows.

"Not long after a French man-of-war stopped at our island and hung out a trading signal. As many of our people went aboard, I went too. I demanded to be taken away, but the Frenchmen paid no attention to me. They ordered the men ashore and told the women to remain. The men refused to go, and the Frenchmen shot three of them dead. The rest were driven overboard at the point of the bayonet. The women were carried away, assaulted by the Frenchmen and sold to islanders hundreds of miles away. I afterward heard

"To get revenge for this, the Ilkans coaxed ashore a boatload of men from the next ship that came by and promptly killed and ate them. They happened to be Englishmen, and in due course of time a war ship was sent to shell the Ilkans out of their villages by way of punishment. I sent out a flag of truce and under it explained to the British commandant why the men were killed. He did not shell our village."

"As a reward for this the King made me a great war chief in perpetuity, and all my heirs forever. Nine months after my arrival among the Ilkans the King died, leaving no heir. The chiefs held a bokakai or convention to name his successor. As he had no heir the choice lay between Rahokouma, head of the warriors, and Alia, the chief of the law-makers. If either one were elevated to the kingship civil strife was sure to follow. Rahokouman turned to his fellow statesmen and said: 'Since the great white spirit has sent this white man to us and he has helped us in battle let us make him our Oumalee.' There was great applause at this, and I—well, I was too good a Democrat to refuse the nomination. I was elected by acclamation."

"I left the Ilkan Islands a few months after that, but I have spent three or four months among my adopted people nearly every year since that. The government is really carried on by Rahokouman and Alia. I am the King but they practically rule the people. About all I have done is to keep out all the foreigners from the Ilkans. They are a fine, honest, manly race with many virtues."

San Miguel's King Dethroned

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 11.—The war sloop *Restless* which sailed for San Miguel Island several days ago carrying a party of Government surveyors and United States Marshal Covarrubias with a band of armed men to take possession of the island in the name of the United States Government returned tonight. It reports that Captain Waters the undisputed King of the island for many years submitted without a struggle.

American Kirk Ashore

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Zanzibar reports that the American bark *John D. Brewer* Captain Sjorgreen went ashore at Pangani. The Government sent a vessel to her assistance. The Brewer was owned by Charles Brewer of New York and sailed from New York for Zanzibar in April.

To Work for McKinley

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Democrats of St. Louis who favor McKinley for President have decided to come out and work for his election. Already plans are afoot to organize a so-called sound-money Democratic league whose members will pledge themselves to vote for McKinley and protection.

Bishop Cox Dead

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—Arthur Cleveland Cox, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York, died suddenly this afternoon of nervous prostration at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium where he had been spending a few days.

Arrest in Suicides

ST. PETERS, July 15.—During the week of July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198

DR. THOMPSON AND HIS EXPERIENCE.

Visit to Honolulu in Search of Information.

KNOWS ALL ABOUT LEPROSY.

A Colonial Physician's Views of Health Situation on Hawaii—Speaks Highly of His Treatment—Was Pleased With Molokai and the Islands.

The Sydney Telegraph of May 30 publishes the following interview with Dr. Ashburton Thompson, who visited the Islands the first of the year to make investigations on the subject of leprosy:

Dr. Ashburton Thompson, chief medical officer to the Board of Health, has for years occupied himself largely with the question of leprosy, not merely in the clinical, hospital fashion, but on the scientific side, as a question of causation, spread, etc., and has just returned from a visit to Honolulu, where he made exhaustive inquiries into the subject as it is dealt with in those Islands.

His trip was undertaken purely for private reasons. He had been working hard for some time without a spell, and was very much knocked up with the strain. He chose Honolulu for the facilities it afforded for a short sea trip and its opportunities for making further studies on the subject upon which he is a recognized authority. Indeed he has just now in the press a "Contribution to the History of Leprosy in Australia," which deals more completely with this disease than any previous work. It is the first time that the leprosy question at Honolulu has been "done" by a medical man of note, and considerable interest attaches to the results of his observations. Last night a representative of the Daily Telegraph waited upon the doctor at his residence and had a chat with him on the subject.

He was met with the greatest kindness by those in authority on the Islands. He was allowed to go where he liked, photograph what he fancied—for the doctor took his camera and a big batch of plates with him—and speak to the natives in his heart's content. He called upon the British Commissioner when he arrived, and the next day was presented to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Judge Cooper, who introduced him to the Attorney General—ex-officio president of the Board of Health. He received very great attention from them as well as their officers, and picked up a great deal of information which will no doubt prove of value to himself and the general public. He looked up their records, spoke with the oldest inhabitants, and judged for himself what was certain and what mere speculation among all the items of information we have received from time to time with regard to the leprosy epidemic in Hawaii.

The leper settlement of the group, which is situated on Molokai Island, was established 31 years ago and now contains about 1,400 patients. The place is eminently suited for a leper settlement. It contains two villages, Kalau-papa and Kalawao, where the lepers live just as in their own little hamlets.

There are two "homes" or hospitals. In one of them the female lepers who are either very far advanced in the disease or who have no relatives to look after them are housed. They have about 105 inmates now, chiefly young women, who are under the care of the Franciscan Sisters, who have been working there since 1885. In the boys' home for patients similarly situated there are rather more than 100 inmates. This is also under the care of the Franciscan Sisters and a lay brother. The girls' home is called Bishop's Home. It was started by the munificence of Mr. Bishop, a leading banker of the group. The boys' home was started by Father Damien.

Dr. Thompson, who is accustomed to making inspections, says these two homes are run in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. The patients seem quite happy and contented. They have their own band of nine performers and play remarkably well—better, in fact, than the town band, which is composed of whites and Hawaiians.

Near Honolulu they have what they call a receiving station for the reception of suspects. That is at Kalalii. There are divisions for men and women, under observation, and corresponding divisions for those who are ready for deportation. Thirdly, on the same estate is a home for girls who are not lepers but are the children of lepers. It is called the Kapiolani Home. This is also under the care of the Franciscan Sisters. Dr. Thompson visited it and saw all the girls, who did not seem to find their lot very hard. Altogether, they must have spent, he says, about \$300,000 on the settlement, of Government money, during the past 35 years. He is too courteous to make any disparaging remarks about the medical men and their treatment or diagnosing of leprosy in the Islands, but it is quite evident that he has nothing to learn from them on this point. Indeed, the contrary would appear to be nearer the mark. Their Contagious Diseases Act, however, is run on quite modern lines by Dr. Myers, and with this Dr. Thompson was more than pleased.

The Board of Health there used to consist of the Minister of the Interior, who was president ex-officio, and three members. The law did not require that these members should be medical men, but, as a matter of fact, the board has

never been without one medical man on its list. In 1887 the constitution was altered and a medical man became the chairman. That was tried for two years and then another change was made. The Minister of the Interior was again made chairman ex-officio, but the number of members was increased, and they were never without two medical men on the board. In 1893, under the Republican Government, another change was made and the Attorney General was made chairman ex-officio, with three medical men and three laymen on the board. All the medical members of the board are now working members. Nor is the chairman a mere figurehead; he presides at all meetings and takes an active part in the management. None of the members are paid for their services on the board. They have a number of what are known as "agents." The chief agent at Oahu supervises all the rest. It is the business of all these people to hunt up lepers, and the doctor thinks that they get very good information as to likely cases.

Dr. Thompson was very much pleased, not only with his reception on the Islands, but with the Islands themselves. Honolulu is a very fine place, with beautiful wide streets and large public buildings. It is a very favorite resort for Americans from the Pacific coast. The place is crowded with the "bikes." Everybody rides one, in fact. At any rate, there is a good deal more wheeling than in this colony. It only remains to add that the doctor feels much invigorated by his trip and is again ready for active work.

WILL REMAIN IN HONOLULU PLOT.

George Riddle Writes to Bury Kate Field Here.

MRS. S. G. WILDER'S KIND OFFER

Money Sent by Mr. Kohlsaat—Her Effects in the United States—Made a Will Before Leaving—Mr. Riddle Wants a Monument Erected Here.

The following letter from George Riddle, a cousin of the Kate Field was received on the Mariposa by Mrs. S. G. Wilder:

No. 6 Arrow Street, Cambridge, July 14, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. Wilder:—A letter from Mr. Ellis Mills tells me that you are good enough to offer a final resting place in your lot for my beloved kinswoman, Kate Field.

Little did I dream when I gave Kate a letter to your son that "Jimmie" Wilder's mother would be the kind friend to whom he had once sold lumber, and told them how he had gone to Hawaii and speculated in land and rice plantations and became one of the leaders in wealth and prosperity of the people of the Islands. He told of his rice plantations, servants, stock companies, and owing to the fact that some of the most careful business men of this city knew him some years ago as a thrifty lumber dealer from Michigan, his story was listened to and believed. He was also well acquainted with Mr. Summerville, a lumber dealer of Mansfield, Ohio, for whom he traveled some years ago, and renewed old acquaintance with Mr. Summerville while he was stopping at the Lima House.

He gave a lecture in the M. E. church on Honolulu and the beauties of the Hawaiian Islands, and also gave a talk in the Sunday school.

He claimed to be a Government official and was interested in large land deals on the Islands; and he told how one could get rich there, and wanted some of his friends to let him use their names, and that he would pay one dollar an acre on a thousand acres of land, and would pay the balance, which was two dollars an acre, to be paid in three years; then the Government would give a deed patent for the land; but as one person was not allowed to own any more than a section of 640 acres, he wanted to use the names of some of his friends in order to get the land, and he would bear all the expense himself, and would deed one-third of it to the friend who would let him use his name. He would, of course, buy the land in their names, but he would pay for it with his own money.

Two of our citizens, Messrs. Theo. Mayo and Baxter Trevor, were not satisfied with this and wanted something better, and Mr. Mayo advanced \$300 and Mr. Trevor \$100 for him to buy land for them, and they were to give Brakenridge a certain amount of the land for the trouble he would be in obtaining the desired land for them. There were other—many of them in Lima—who were anxious to get in on the ground floor, but Brakenridge got out of town in time to save them the loss of many hundreds of dollars.

He left Lima about the 8th of March, saying he must be in San Francisco on the 15th of March to set sail for the Islands; but instead of going to San Francisco he has been going over the country defrauding many people by his slick scheme.

Mr. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald, to whom Mr. Mills first wrote giving items of indebtedness of Kate's estate in Honolulu, has just written to me that he has sent a draft to Mr. Mills to defray the bills.

Mr. Mills writes me that he can't forward Miss Field's effects to me unless I take out letters of administration on her estate. This will involve a journey to Washington, which my professional engagements will not allow me to do till the middle of August. Also, as she made a will, I still hope to find it among her effects in Washington or Salt Lake City. I have yet to hear from the latter place.

I think I will ask Mr. Mills to search her papers in Honolulu. It is all very mysterious.

In regard to a monument to Kate—will you please tell me what would meet your wishes in respect to size and shape and material. Can and will you please give me some estimate of cost? I have no idea what kind of stone you use or have in Honolulu. Mr. Kohlsaat and other friends desire to erect a monument, but it seems to me that you should be first consulted.

With kind remembrance to your son (Kate wrote me he was in Borneo), and with cordial thanks to you, believe me,

Most truly yours,

GEORGE RIDDLE.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Cotic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. Myers.

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BRAKENRIDGE STILL DOING OHIO PEOPLE.

Gives Lecturers in a Church and Swindles Congregation.

WINS A HEART IN ILLINOIS.

Ohio Papers Expose the Man—Will Visit Scotland for Sugar Sacks—His Little Scheme Worked Well. Wedding May Be Stopped.

LIMA, Ohio, July 8.—The Daily Gazette printed the following story of a former Honolulu, H. I., resident:

On the 29th day of February of this year, N. B. Brakenridge came to Lima to see some of his old friends that he sold lumber to some twelve or fifteen years ago. He was then a man who had won the confidence of the lumbermen of this city and sold them all large orders, amounting to thousands of dollars. He then was lost sight of. He told his friends here that he had been living in Honolulu for the past twelve years, and that during that time he had once a year made a trip to the United States, but that this was his first trip to the States since 1893, when he attended the World's Fair at Chicago. On inquiry it is found that he was on the Hawaiian Islands only a few months and was engaged as a school teacher for a short period of time. He got in trouble with some young girls, and also a native woman, was indicted and was out under bond when he took the first steamer for San Francisco. He went to New York and there ordered many bills of goods to be shipped to several of the large firms of the Islands, and borrowed \$200 from a gentleman whose brother he claimed to know in Honolulu.

He came to Lima and stopped at the Lima House and remained for a week or ten days, and visited the gentlemen to whom he had once sold lumber, and told them how he had gone to Hawaii and speculated in land and rice plantations and became one of the leaders in wealth and prosperity of the people of the Islands. He told of his rice plantations, servants, stock companies, and owing to the fact that some of the most careful business men of this city knew him some years ago as a thrifty lumber dealer from Michigan, his story was listened to and believed. He was also well acquainted with Mr. Summerville, a lumber dealer of Mansfield, Ohio, for whom he traveled some years ago, and renewed old acquaintance with Mr. Summerville while he was stopping at the Lima House.

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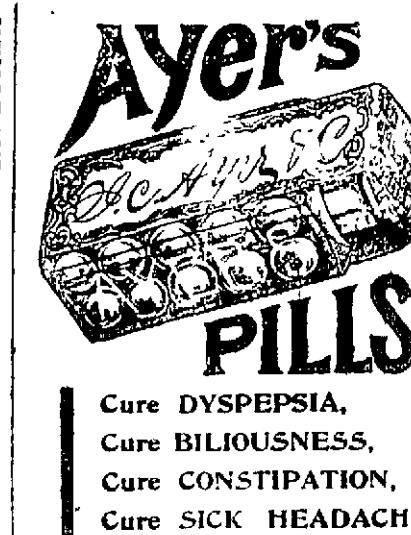
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MINORANDUM OF VARIETIES OF CALIFORNIA WINE IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DURING 6 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.	
January (Gal)	2,967
Feb	4,489
March	3,406
April	3,293
May	4,270
June	4,369
Total	24,554
All containing between 14 and 17 per cent, alcohol.	100



Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,
Are Sugar Coated,
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,
Good for the Liver,
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS

SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.
Highest Awards at the World's Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is
PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taking care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense.

The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous T. L. T. R. line of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian Steamship Line T. L. T. R. are Issued

To All Points in

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1896.

With the increasing number of trans-Pacific steamers calling at this port, the people have but one thing to request. That the steamship companies in making up their time tables will arrange it so that three steamers will not arrive in one day and leave us for the following three weeks with no communication with the outside world.

One of Goldwin Smith's latest utterances is as follows: "As the tide is running I begin to think that if I live a few years longer I shall see the last poet, the last horse and the last woman. The poet will be supplanted by the man of science, the horse by the bicycle or automatic carriage, and the woman by the new woman." Supposing this prediction proves true, life will still be worth the living.

A Sunday newspaper is the natural result of Sunday trains, Sunday band concerts and Sunday everything-else. If the people think they want it they will have it, and every newspaper office in town will run full blast seven days in the week. It just remains for the people in the city to say whether they will do away with the old time Sabbath or take on the custom of modern times and keep the wheels of labor grinding day in and day out.

The suggestion of a musical and literary concert to start a fund to erect a monument over Kate Field's grave has met with hearty approval. The public will respond and about the only thing remaining is for the preparations to assume definite form. This work will soon be taken up by some of the leading lady musicians in the city, and it is anticipated that their request made to those whom they hope will take part in the program will meet with ready response.

In one of the first despatches from Honolulu published by some of the United Press papers subsequent to the nomination of McKinley, the statement was made that the American citizens of these Islands were not satisfied with the Hawaiian plank in the Republican platform. We would like to know from what American residents the author of the dispatch got his ideas. As a matter of fact the Republican declaration was stronger than many Americans in this country anticipated and is highly gratifying to the great majority of the Americans who hope for annexation.

The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle seems filled with the desire to place the Government officials in an improper light. The report of the Fourth of July ball is dished up in some shape as to make it appear that the absence of the Executive was due to differences with the American representative. As is well known, this is a complete misrepresentation that might have been avoided had any member of the Executive been interviewed on the matter. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of our correspondents not to allow the American representative and the Government live in peace.

As the controversy on A. P. Ainsworth apparently exhausted itself the San Francisco Examiner has opened its columns to Father Yorke who is attempting to belittle the work of the missionary fathers and mothers in this country. J. M. Alexander has risen to show the fallacy of the statements. The attack upon the religious work of any denomination will probably continue so long as there are men to write and printers' ink available to place their opinions on paper. This war of words may continue forever, but no pen however thick with virulent abuse it may be tipped, can ever tear down the monument to Christian civilization which the missionary fathers and mothers have reared in Hawaii nei. Best of all those who have followed after them are continuing the good work.

HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

The efforts of the Board of Health to promote vaccination among the adult population ought not to meet with any opposition. At the present time school children are required to be vaccinated but the parents who in case of an epidemic of small pox would be exposed to infection, can go on forever without taking the precautionary measure of vaccination. This situation is probably due to the fact that adults are supposed to know enough to look after themselves. But it is too often the case that forethought comes afterward and it is not until disease has visited heavily that people wake up to it. Japanese ports the people are so well protected by vaccination that it is hardly deemed necessary to quarantine passengers from vessels affected with smallpox. We cannot be too careful, but methods for this can be yet our people ought to be impressed with the fact that according as a general use is made

of the protection which vaccination gives, the danger to the community is diminished. Protection of the community is also protection to commerce, both interisland and international.

The Minister of the Interior promises that as soon as the work on Nuanau stream is completed the dredger will be employed in cleaning the harbor for the new wharves near the Pacific Mail dock. This is encouraging and means that the harbor improvements will go forward with sufficient rapidity to give the increasing number of ocean steamers ample accommodation. The language of Japan's special agent to Mexico indicates that the new steamship line between those countries will soon be an accomplished fact. It is also only a question of the time it takes to get new steamers, when the Seattle line will be raised above the level of a freight boat line. Upon the ability to quickly dock and clear these steamers will to a great extent depend the popularity of Honolulu as a port of call.

Our Hilo friends seem somewhat excited over the regulation requiring the Hilo saloon to be closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. If they will examine the statutes they will discover that they are simply coming under the regulation that governs all retail liquor dealers in the outside districts. In 1895 by an error of a clerk the Hilo dispenser of liquors was given a license similar to that given in Honolulu. The mistake was not discovered by the Minister until the license had been delivered and he allowed the matter to pass without notice. When this year's license was made out, however, there was no mistake, consequently the Hilo saloon comes under the regulation laid down in 1882. Since Hilo has had a taste of 11 o'clock closing, possible its representatives will seek to change the law at the next Legislature, but until then the pathway for the Minister of the Interior to follow is clearly mapped out.

John D. Rockefeller, on the occasion of his first visit to the University of Chicago, said: "It is the best investment I ever made. I am profoundly thankful that I had something to do with this great work. The Lord gave me money, and how could I withhold it from the University of Chicago?" This sounds a good deal like the Lay of the Last Pira. There can be no doubt that the great millionaire has used his money for a good purpose; but when one looks back over the history of the Oil Trust, the ruined refiners, the impoverished producers and the corrupted legislatures, it is hard to see the hand of the Lord in the methods by which Rockefeller's riches were obtained. If the Chicago University professors in dealing with the trusts of the United States follow out proper theories, it is not impossible that the University will accomplish a good purpose. The danger of such institutions is the extent to which the moneyed power which gave them birth will influence the instructors.

One of the leading Democratic papers of Maine words its "endorsement" of candidate Arthur Sewall as follows: "Were Mr. Sewall the candidate for President, we might hesitate somewhat—though we do not say we would not give him the same support in that case. But the Vice Presidency is not such an office as to make it necessary to try a candidate's political metal by so searching tests, so that he is personally all that could be desired, as Mr. Sewall unquestionably is. The Vice President has nothing to do but preside over the Senate with dignity and impartiality. Nobody can doubt Mr. Sewall's ability and fitness to do that. He has absolutely no political influence or patronage. In this respect Mr. Sewall had far more influence as National Committee-man than he will have as Vice President, where he will not have influence to procure the appointment of a fourth-class postmaster. Even if he should desire to carry out the wishes of his Republican friends, which we do not believe he would do, he could not do so. And we shall, with Mr. Bryan as President, be spared the humiliation of seeing appointments under a Democratic administration dictated by Republican politicians, as has been done in many cases during the past four years."

Again the Hilo Tribune gives publicity to more of Commissioner Marsden's opinions on the contract labor system. The Commissioner's most pointed remark is as follows: "At the same time there should be no antagonism in interest between the sugar and coffee planters, as both must depend on contract labor for their support." And this from a Government official! God forbid that in this day and generation the people of this country should be educated to the idea that upon contract labor the principal industries must depend for their support. The necessity of contract labor is a fallacy of ancient days, a system that the intelligent, active men of Hawaii have been slowly but surely growing away from, a system which it is constantly being proved can be done away with if the sugar planters and coffee planters will bend their energies in that direction.

But notwithstanding the sapping and snarling of the small number of dissenters, the government's machinery of the Republic of Hawaii is running smoothly, quietly and peacefully. The force and strength of the administration is in fact what makes the batons of the malcontents more poignant. That people whose votes he needs. One of the specks of this as the declaration of a brave and independent man "but it is dangerous poor politics." The Popu-

lists are asked to endorse Bryan and ready to deluge every advance movement with the dregs of calumny and personal abuse. Do what they will, however, they cannot stifle the steady and solid progress of the country.

From political, financial and commercial standpoints, Hawaii is today stronger than at any time in its history. Its laws are administered by men in whom the people have absolute confidence; the country is beginning to reap the returns of the increasing commerce of the Pacific, and by extending public improvements is preparing to meet the demands which will be made upon it. New lands are being thrown open to settlers, and every encouragement given to advancing and profitable agricultural industries. Ours is a conservative but none the less positive progress, and investors in Hawaiian securities will find, as they have found in the past, that the country financially is sound and always true to its obligations.

MONUMENT TO KATE FIELD.

It now seems a foregone conclusion that Kate Field's remains will find their last resting place in Hawaiian soil. This seems to be the idea of her nearest relatives, and unless Miss Field in her will that has yet to be found expressed a wish as to the final disposition of her body, there can be no other alternative. It remains, then, for the people of Hawaii to pay the last tribute of respect and love. At the time of Miss Field's death our people would gladly have claimed her as their own; but feeling that there might be those bound by family ties who would wish to care for her earthly remains, they have kept silently and respectfully in the background, awaiting the bidding of other friends of the noble woman.

In the minds of those in these Islands with whom she came in contact the memory of Kate Field's life and work will never grow dim. She was doing a great work for this country and its people, and not until she was on the very brink of death did she withhold her hand or think of giving up. It is highly fitting, then, that a monument should be raised over her grave that shall not only in a proper manner give expression to the aloha of those of today, but also recall to those of future generations the beautiful character of one who was a true friend of Hawaii. Already this question has been quietly agitated, and there is no doubt that several hundred dollars could be raised by subscription in a few hours. It would be much better, however, if in raising a monument fund some method could be selected which would allow a more popular and a less directly mercenary response. It has been suggested that her literary and musical friends prepare a program for a memorial concert to be given in Kaumakapili church. Such a move would undoubtedly meet with general favor and result in liberal financial return, and we trust that the plan may receive serious consideration.

AMERICAN POLITICAL TANGLE.

The political tangle in the United States has daily become more interesting and, it may also be said, more complicated. As for the old Democratic party, it has disappeared and a good proportion of the men who have been its leading lights have either retired to sulky oblivion or prepared themselves to support the Republicans. In attempting to handle the Populists and secure the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall the Democrats find that they have a wild team to handle—an aggregation of men who are not satisfied to have their party play second fiddle to anyone. The Populists are ready and willing to make a sectional fight while the Democrats hope to avoid party suicide by opposing this feature of the Populist idea.

A San Francisco correspondent sizes up the situation among the Populists as follows: "These Southern Populists really hate the Democrats. Then, too, they see their hopes for office and power being taken away from them just as they felt themselves getting into position to smash the Southern Democracy through combination with the Republicans. They fear the Democrats are about to swallow them again, and that the chivalry will take all the offices. On the other hand, the Western Populists are in quite another position. They hate the Republicans and expect to smash the G. O. P. machine by combinations with the Democrats. They know they cannot hold their vote away from Bryan, and that a straight-out Populist ticket would make such a sorry showing against him that the party could not survive the blow."

Thus the Populists as a party are between the devil and the deep sea. In the South they have gained their strength by withdrawing from the Democratic party while in the West they have drawn more heavily from the Republicans. Candidate Bryan's ultimatum to the Populists is that he was uninterested without compromise or promise. Consequently he will make no compromise and give no promise to these people whose votes he needs. One of the specks of this as the declaration of a brave and independent man "but it is dangerous poor politics." The Popu-

lists are asked to endorse Bryan and get nothing in return for it. The average politician is not inclined to see the thing in that way.

The sum and substance of the whole situation seems to be that there will be bolters in every party and outside the extreme East and West and some of the Southern States it will be impossible to forecast with any degree of certainty the outcome of the elections by the returns of previous years. Even if the Populist convention endorses Bryan, there will be enough bolters to get up a new convention and nominate a straight ticket. Thus with the Populists there will be four Presidential tickets and Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas can be put in the doubtful column.

PROFLANITY INCREASING.

In the current issue of the Anglican Church Chronicle is given a timely paragraph on the growing habit of using profane language in common conversation. This disease of language, which was once confined solely to the men in the lower grades of humanity, has now become almost epidemic in business communities. Where men were at one time shocked to hear oaths uttered, they now take it as a matter of course, and put profane language down as an excusable method of letting off steam.

The man who once got swearing mad and went to some secluded spot to relieve his mind now rips out right and left, and airs his expletives without a thought for those about him. The fact that the law against profane language has practically become a dead letter is an evidence of the growing indifference with which people generally regard the wholesale violation of the third commandment. Just what is the cause of increasing profanity—and it cannot be denied that it is not on the increase—is a question. The growing tendency among religious denominations to make light of the exact wording of the Bible may have some influence, and thoughtlessness may be another cause. Swearing is a habit, and after while it is winked at because the habit becomes so general.

The idiocy of using profane language is very well set forth in a story told by General Neal Dow, the great prohibitionist. He tells of two gentlemen traveling on a train. They were chance acquaintances and began telling stories. The first one started in and dotted his story with numerous expletives that were decidedly distasteful to his companion. After the first story was finished the second man said: "By the hammer and tongs, that reminds me," and proceeded with another yarn, frequently interspersing his remarks with "By the hammer and tongs!" When the second story was finished the first gentleman asked why it was that the expression hammer and tongs was used so frequently, whereupon the question was returned: "Why did you use so many oaths?"

Thus it is that men the world over become so used and indifferent to profanity that half the time they do not realize what they are saying. But this failure to realize the true character of their conversation by no means releases them from their responsibility. Profanity jars particularly upon the finer sensibilities of woman, and yet it is forced upon her ears by men who ought to know better. On the street, in the cars, and even in business houses a curse has come to be altogether too common. Following a bad example, little boys get together in some secluded corner, smoke cigarettes and swear because they think it is manly; they have seed and heard "grown up" business men going the same way. The boy forms the habit, and when he in turn comes to manhood the habit stays with him and he thinks little of it, because he is following the path of the majority.

There is ample field for labor of Purity of Speech leagues, and for the present they need only confine their efforts to killing the weeds of profanity.

HE BETTER COME HOME.

Again the Hilo Tribune gives publicity to more of Commissioner Marsden's opinions on the contract labor system. The Commissioner's most pointed remark is as follows: "At the same time there should be no antagonism in interest between the sugar and coffee planters, as both must depend on contract labor for their support." And this from a Government official! God forbid that in this day and generation the people of this country should be educated to the idea that upon contract labor the principal industries must depend for their support. The necessity of contract labor is a fallacy of ancient days, a system that the intelligent, active men of Hawaii have been slowly but surely growing away from, a system which it is constantly being proved can be done away with if the sugar planters and coffee planters will bend their energies in that direction.

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and secondly, because its policy has constantly been laid on narrow lines which mark the boundaries of the welfare of a select few in Hilo.

So far as the coffee planters are concerned, Mr. Marsden by his own remarks shows that he is wrong in the premises. He starts in with the statement that several thousand contract laborers will be required, and then admits that the planters, for the greater portion of the year, will be at their wits' end to find something for these contract laborers to do. He maintains that two thousand men, women and children cannot be gathered together by the coffee planters during the picking season. Has he forgotten that Honolulu alone could supply that number, that special rates could be obtained from the steamship companies for their transportation, that there are more than two thousand men, women and children, particularly among the Portuguese, to whom the coffee picking season will be a God send? Has the hop season in the United States no lesson for these satellites of contract labor? Is it impossible for them to see that the coffee picking season can be made a preventive against such a labor demonstration as was made by the Portuguese some months ago, simply because it will supply an attractive class of work for the families—not the men alone—the poorer but industrious classes?

The Commissioner is a good fellow, but he is creating an agitation of the labor question that is entirely unnecessary, and, worst of all, is derogatory to enlightened progress. Rather than allow this agitation to continue along its present lines, the best thing the Government can do is to recall its Agricultural Commissioner and allow him to devote his attention to the development of the Government nursery and experimental grounds.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser has some good words in an article on general charity in a recent issue. We have not yet come to an unmanageable state of affairs in the matter of relieving the indigent amongst us, but the time has come when some more systematic methods should be adopted. Officers of benevolent societies become tired of their unthankful positions and long for freedom. The impositions that are practiced upon good natured persons dull their palms and make them suspicious of all who plead for help. A combination of the several benevolent societies with salaried officials might be a first step, with a poor-law to guide the relief.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

YOUNG JIMMY'S ARGUMENT.

Section of Blaine Family Assists His Political Belief.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Ardent devotion to politics has descended as an oriflamme of war upon James G. Blaine, who, when his distinguished father was alive, was known as junior. When he learned on Friday that Bryan was the Democratic nominee he chuckled. Mr. Blaine laughed low to himself over the "boy orator," and once so far forgot himself as to turn to his neighbor in a Broadway cable car and observe, "Well, Bill McKinley has got a walk over this time, sure."

His neighbor happened to be an enthusiastic and dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. He was Edward Clancy, not alone was he a Democrat, but Mr. Clancy was a Bryan silver Democrat. Clancy as the argument went on, grew wroth. So did Blaine. Finally Clancy could stand the pace no longer, and when the car had reached Fortleth street, he alighted and remarked, "Say, you leather-headed swell, if you'll get off the car I'll punch the stuffing out of you and Bill McKinley, too."

Now there is a tradition that no member of the Blaine family ever dreamed a fight in support of his opinions. Young Mr. Blaine obliged the warlike silver Democrat. He knocked out two of his teeth and prostrated him. Then a patrolman took Mr. Blaine to the lockup. Clancy did not appear against him, and if Mr. Blaine had not stuck to the truth and admitted the facts of the fight he might have escaped being fined \$10.

The Atlantic Monthly for August.

Fifteen years ago the Atlantic Monthly gave Mrs. Stowe a breakfast on her seventieth birthday at which a notable company was gathered. At her death it pays a tribute to her in some ways quite as significant. The leading article in the number for August is Reminiscences of Mrs. Stowe by Mrs. James T. Fields, who was her intimate friend during the whole period of her fame.

There are several noteworthy literary papers. Professor Paul Shorey of the Chicago University, who is one of the ablest of our philosophical writers, explains in most suggestive fashion the "Present Conditions of Literary Production," making a summary of the forces at work for and against literary activity; and Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. in an out-door essay, "A Holiday with Montolong," combines an account of an excursion in a canoe with a rare interpretation of the old French essayist,—a most delightful paper of literary charm.

A new story is begun in this number by Mrs. Catherwood, the scene of which is a new prairie town. It is a story full of action and real life, with a strong flavor of the soil. Other fiction is a continuation of Henry James' novel, "The Old Thing," and a short story with a moral, "A Literary Model."

LaFaele Hearn writes for this number of the Atlantic an explanation of Japanese art which gives the Western reader the Japanese point of view.

Other papers in the August Atlantic

are the final installment of the letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, a sympathetic review of Eugene Field's career and works, a poem by Mr. Aldrich, and an invigorating account of a caribou hunt in Canada when the mercury stood twenty degrees below zero.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The August term of the Supreme Court opened yesterday and several cases were disposed of. The following were called:

Republic of Hawaii vs. D. Koa. Liquor selling without a license. Nolle prosequi entered.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Moses and two others convicted of larceny in second degree. Petition for mitigation of sentence. Set for August 5th.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Pohue. On motion of Attorney-General the case was remanded to District Court for sentence as the judge there has jurisdiction over the case.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. Spooner. Nolle prosequi.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. S. Sweetzer. Continued for the term.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Man for mitigation of sentence. Continued until August 5th.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. S. Perry. Opium in possession. Request for mitigation of sentence. Continued until August 5th.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Chang Chun Sing. Common nuisance. Continued until August 5th.

G. H. Paris vs. C. W. Macfarlane. Discontinued on petition of plaintiff.

Wing Wo Tai

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

Mallika Peterson, by her next friend, John Charles Peterson, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Kaanaana, Mallika (w) and G. M. Keone, her husband, Kekaula (k) and Opunui, his wife, of Ewa, Island of Oahu; Kuheloa (k), Kealoha (w) and Nallima, her husband, of the Island of Molokai; and Makaoe, widow, of said Ewa.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and L. A. Dickey, Esq., of the Bar, in place of Whiting, J., disqualified.

In a partition suit, the question whether a cotenant has been advanced certain real estate not part of the land sought to be partitioned, is not such a question of title as will deprive the court of jurisdiction.

An advancement is no part of an intestate's estate and a cotenant of the person receiving an advancement is not a necessary party to a suit for partition of the intestate's estate.

It is not necessary to show ouster to enable one cotenant to compel another to account for rents received from third parties.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY L. A. Dickey, Esq.

Plaintiff brought a bill for partition of the real estate of Kaanaana, deceased, praying that certain property of the defendants Mallika Keone and G. M. Keone, referred to as the "Nuka land," be brought into hotch pot because acquired as an advancement from Kaanaana (i. e., that partition be made according to Sec. 1457 of the Civil Code), and that certain rents collected by Mallika Keone and husband from the land to be partitioned be accounted for.

Defendants Mallika Keone and G. M. Keone answered, filing accounts and denying that they had acquired the "Nuka land" from Kaanaana.

All parties agreed that a partition be made, and a commissioner was without objection appointed "to partition the real estate of Kaanaana, deceased," to ascertain and report the amounts received and paid by the said Mallika and G. M. Keone and of all parties herein as rents and profits," and "to inquire, investigate and report whether or not the said Mallika and G. M. Keone were advanced a certain portion by the said Kaanaana, deceased."

August 17, 1895, the commissioner filed his report, finding as fact that Mallika and G. M. Keone had received from the estate of Kaanaana \$460.00, and that Kaanaana inherited a one-half interest in the "Nuka land," the other half interest belonging to the said Kauihi. He made a partition, regarding a one-half interest in the "Nuka land" as an advancement to Mallika Keone, and also apportioned to the different heirs of Kaanaana shares of the \$460.00 rents collected by Mallika Keone and G. M. Keone, and made them charges upon the portion of real estate apportioned to Mallika Keone.

No attack was made upon this report in the Circuit Court.

March 28, 1896, a decree of partition was entered in accordance with the partition of the commissioner.

March 30, 1896, Mallika Keone and G. M. Keone noted an appeal to this Court "from the decision of Charles F. Peterson, commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and from the decree filed herein upon such decision."

Appellants urge that as a question of title is involved in this case, the Circuit Judge in Chambers had no jurisdiction, that Kauihi is a necessary party to the suit, and that as no ouster has been alleged or shown of the other heirs of Kaanaana by the appellants, they cannot be held to account for rents received.

There is no question of title involved in this case which deprives the Circuit Judge in Chambers of jurisdiction.

The present title of all parties to the suit is unqualifiedly admitted and at rest between them. The only question of title is that of the source of Mallika Keone's title to the "Nuka land," i. e., the question whether it was or was not an advancement to her by Kaanaana.

The rule invoked by defendants was adopted by this Court in *Wailehua v. Lio*, 5 Haw., 519, but it applies only to the question of present legal title to an interest in the land sought to be partitioned. Where the disputed title is equitable, an equity court may decide it. *Pomeroy Eq. Jur.*, Sec. 1388; *Bispham Eq.*, Sec. 148; *Obert v. Obert*, 10 N. J. Eq., 102, and even the legal title of parties to the land to be partitioned may be decided in a partition suit where, as in the case at bar, the parties consent. *Bispham Eq.*, Sec. 489.

No express finding was made by the commissioner that Kaanaana had given the "Nuka land" to Mallika Keone as an advancement, but a finding was made that Kaanaana owned a half interest in it, which was the controverted point. All admit that the present title to the "Nuka land" is in Mallika Keone, and the appellants did not raise the question whether a transfer from Kaanaana to Mallika Keone was an advancement, but based their whole contention on the denial that Kaanaana ever owned the "Nuka land." Moreover, there was evidence to support a finding that Kaanaana, owning an undivided interest in the "Nuka land," gave it as an advancement to Mallika Keone, the commissioners made the partition in accordance with such a finding; and that no express finding was made does not show that the partition was wrongly made, or that appellants have been injured in any way. The report must stand unquestioned here, and it authorizes the decree.

Kauihi is not a proper party to this suit, and the plaintiff was right in not making him a defendant. He had an undivided interest in the "Nuka land," but this is not part of the land to be partitioned. A portion of the "Nuka land" was an advancement, but an advancement is not a part of an interest being agreed upon by the parties.

tate's estate. 1 Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, 223.

The rents collected by Mallika Keone and G. M. Keone were from outside parties, not benefits from their own occupation of the premises, and it is necessary to show ouster to enable one cotenant to recover from another only in case of benefits derived from actual use and occupation of the land by the cotenant. In *Haw. Com. & S. Co. v. Watkapu S. Co.*, 9 Haw., 80, this Court was careful to distinguish a claim on a cotenant for rents from third parties from one for profits from actual use by the cotenant.

The decree appealed from is affirmed. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff, Maagoon & Edings for defendants. Honolulu, July 23, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

C. W. Dickey v. Hawaiian Tramways Company, No. 3771.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, J.

A street railway company which is prohibited by law from charging more than five cents for each passenger using its cars within certain limits, cannot, by causing a change of cars within those limits, acquire the right to charge an additional fare.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

On exceptions taken by defendant to a judgment of the First Circuit Court in favor of plaintiff in an action to recover the sum of one hundred dollars being amount of penalty provided for by Section 9, Chap. 34, Laws of 1884, for an overcharge of fare on a car of a street railway operated by defendant in Honolulu.

On June 3rd, 1896, the plaintiff entered a car operated by the defendant on Nuuau Street in Honolulu, near School Street, and travelled on said car as a passenger along Nuuau Street to Queen Street thence along Queen Street to the corner of Queen Street and Fort Street. On this car plaintiff paid a fare of five cents. This car stopped at the corner of Queen and Fort Streets and returned by the same route. The plaintiff requested of the driver of the car transfer to the car going up Fort Street and on Beretania Street; the driver refused the transfer; thereupon plaintiff entered the first car going up Fort Street which left about three minutes after the arrival of the Nuuau Street car and upon the demand of the driver of this car paid an additional five cents fare, making in all ten cents demanded and paid on this occasion to the employee of the defendant company.

A franchise was granted to W. R. Austin his associates and assigns to construct and maintain a street railroad upon certain streets in Honolulu by Chap. 34, Laws of 1884. This Act was amended and re-enacted by Chap. 18, Laws of 1886. An extension of time within which to complete the road was granted by Chap. 23, Laws of 1888. Privileges to construct and maintain the line upon streets other than those mentioned in the above Acts was given by Chap. 54, Laws of 1888. The defendant company operates the tramway in Honolulu and holds its franchise under said Acts.

Section 12, Chapter 34, Laws 1884, provides:

"If said railroad, or any agent, or employee thereof, shall demand or charge a greater sum of money for fare on the cars of said railroad, than that fixed by this bill, said railroad, or such agent of such employee shall forfeit to the person, who is thus overcharged, the sum of one hundred dollars to be recovered in a civil action in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

Prior to 1888, the tramways were run under the Act of 1884, and there were three distinct routes, the one from Judd Street or near there down Nuuanu Street to the City front (Northerly and Southerly being the general direction) the other one was on Beretania Street (easterly and westerly), and the third one on King Street (parallel to Beretania Street) running between the Industrial School and the Rife Range near Punahoa Street (easterly and westerly). The Beretania Street line turned into Fort Street and ran southwardly to the City front parallel with Nuuanu Street.

The defendant charged the public a five cent fare on each of those routes, there being at that time no connection. In 1888, the Legislature permitted the company to form a connection between Nuuanu Street and Fort Street on Queen Street, and from 1892 this junction was perfected and passengers were carried from Judd Street on Nuuanu down Nuuanu to Queen Street, along Queen to Fort Street, up Fort to Beretania and along Beretania to Punahoa, making one continuous trip. This was within the limits fixed by Section 12, Chapter 34, Laws 1884, for a five cent fare.

After the bringing of the former action by the plaintiff, (a decision where-in was filed July 22, 1896, and marked No. 3770 for identification,) the defendant company abandoned the connection, and stopped the Nuuanu car on Queen Street at the corner of Fort Street which car it caused to return over the same route to Judd Street. It however ran a car passing up Fort Street to Beretania Street to Punahoa, and still maintained its continuous track connection by a turn or curve from Queen into and up Fort Street. The defendant maintained all the necessary curves to form a continuous rail or track from Judd Street to Queen, to Fort and Beretania Streets, to Punahoa.

This is made a test case the late being agreed upon by the parties.

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The claim in this case is that the defendant has the right to sever a connection which they were not obliged to make, and, there being no longer one continuous trip, that passengers are liable for two fares.

The system of the street railway in Honolulu operated by defendant is a general one and all its lines make connections, and, in nearly all, by means of curves, a continuous track or rail is laid so that a continuous trip can be made from point to point within the limits of the five cent fare. The statute does not give the right to the defendant to treat any one line as a single road. The statute is clear and not ambiguous, and shows that a passenger travelling on the cars within the limits stated by said Section 9, Chap. 34, can only be charged a fare of five cents. The company must regulate its business in accordance with the terms of the statute granting its franchise, and it has power and right to make reasonable regulations for the government and carrying of its passengers and the collection of fares and the conduct of its business. But the fact that it neglects or refuses to make suitable regulations to protect itself against fraud by passengers, does not permit it to charge a fare in excess of that allowed by law. It being within its power to carry passengers within the specified boundaries on a continuous trip, it cannot by a mere division of this trip, by causing a change of cars at any particular point acquire the right to make a second charge of fare for the same trip.

It is clear that the company was entitled to charge but one fare of five cents in this case. By a mere change of cars the company does not become entitled to an additional fare. A person travelling on the cars of the defendant, however, must be a passenger and must make a continuous trip so far as practicable and this from one point within the limits specified to another point therein, and he is not entitled to a return upon the road for the one fare for it would not be the same trip.

Exceptions overruled.

L. A. Dickey and S. M. Ballou for plaintiff; P. Neumann and G. A. Davis for defendant. Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 24, 1896.

COUNT MUTSU CALLS.

HONORS PAID THE DISTINGUISHED JAPANESE DIPLOMAT.

At 11:30 Saturday morning Count Mutsu, accompanied by H. I. J. M. Releve, Consul K. Kusakabe and Goro Narita, private secretary to Count Mutsu, called at the Executive building to pay his respects to the officers of the Government. The regulars, reinforced by Companies B and D of the volunteers, commanded by Colonel McLean, were drawn up in line on either side of the walk and saluted the visitors as they passed, the band playing the Japanese national anthem.

Maj. Geo. C. Potter of the President's staff received Count Mutsu at the bottom of the steps and conducted him and his party to the great hall, where they were presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by him introduced to President Dole and members of the Cabinet.

The presentation took place in the great hall owing to Count Mutsu's poor health. A salute was repeated as the party passed out of the grounds.

PHIL. BRAUN DEAD.

Phil. Braun, for several years connected with W. C. Peacock & Co.'s establishments in Honolulu, succumbed to a stroke of paralysis yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. He has been in poor health for some months and took an engagement at Jim Sherwood's, believing the proximity to the sea would be beneficial. About two weeks ago he had a stroke of paralysis and a third one yesterday. He will be buried at 3:30 Tuesday under the direction of E. A. Williams.

PHIL. BRAUN DEAD.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HAWAIIAN—W. R. WHITTIER, MRS. R. T. CARROLL, MISS CARROLL, MISS G. CARROLL, F. H. BENTON, H. E. HEACOCK, SAN FRANCISCO; BEN HOLLADAY, HONOLULU, AUGUST AHRENS, ROBERT FRICKE, GERMANY; THOS. W. R. GRAHAME, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA; DR. AND MRS. R. B. WILLIAMS, HILDE.

ARLINGTON—M. MORTIORA AND C. MORI, JAPAN; G. W. C. JONES, CITY; J. A. HOGG, R. PIERSON, KAUAI; H. J. DAY, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.; I. SNEATON, KAHUKU, EDWIN HANKS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WILL PLAY HERE.

W. R. Dailey writes that he has the following company selected for the professional opening of the new Opera House.

JOHN T. SULLIVAN, GEORGE OSBORNE, NORVAL MCGREGOR, CHARLES E. SWAIN, GEORGE MONSERRAT, ED. T. NANNARY, MARGARET CRAVEN, MRS. M. F. BATES AND HELEN HENRY. This will be a strong company and will no doubt draw large houses. George Osborne is a brother of Captain Fuller's wife.

MERCHANT'S PATROL.

Will be Started in Honolulu by

W. L. Bowers of Seattle.

There is about to be started in the city a Merchant's Patrol, the object of which is to keep a vigilant lookout on all premises during the night, to see that the doors are locked, to look into back yards where access is possible and to keep a lookout for any signs of fire, in fact to establish a guardianship over places of business during the night time.

W. L. Bowers, the man who is start-

ing the patrol, has been in the country about a year and during that time has become well acquainted with Honolulu. He was lieutenant in the Seattle police force for about seven years, was on the United States marshal's staff and was deputy sheriff in Albany Co., Wyoming. Aside from those he has held other positions of trust which have made him thoroughly competent to act in the capacity which he intends here.

It is the plan of Mr. Bowers to run the Merchant's Patrol on the same general plan as that of San Francisco where the men constituting it hold commission from the police department detailing them as special officers.

The idea of a patrol is very much favored by the business men, and Mr. Bowers is assured of success in his venture.

DONE IN 1:04.

Was the Match Race Between Billy C. and Antidote?

In Which the Old Time Winner Gets Left and the New Blood Bobs Up.

At 4 p. m. Saturday the stands at Kapiolani Park and places near by were well filled with people interested in the five-eighths mile dash between the rival race horses, Billy C. and Antidote, but they were forced to curb their impatience until 4:30 on account of the usual delay in getting the horses ready.

Captain Tripp, Theo. Hoffman and J. F. Colburn were appointed judges, and C. B. Wilson starter.

Shortly after the time mentioned above the horses were at their places, Bob Isom riding Billy C. and Cal Leonard on Antidote.

The start was a good one, with Billy C. a little in the lead. Antidote closed up the gap in a short time, and then it was neck and neck to the home stretch, when the Billy C. contingent saw that their favorite was gradually dropping behind and that Antidote was holding on as if defeat meant death. Just before reaching the finish Billy C. gained two or three inches, but it was impossible for him to catch Antidote.

Bob Isom, the colored jockey from the States, who rode Billy C., did his work very well, but to many of the sports it seemed as if he did not know the horse, and that the little native jockey who had ridden him in previous races could have obtained far better results.

Cal Leonard went into the race to win, and perhaps he never rode so well in his life as he did while speeding away from the five-eighths on Saturday afternoon.

It is clear that the company was entitled to charge but one fare of five cents in this case. By a mere change of cars the company does not become entitled to an additional fare. A person travelling on the cars of the defendant, however, must be a passenger and must make a continuous trip so far as practicable and this from one point within the limits specified to another point therein, and he is not entitled to a return upon the road for the one fare for it would not be the same trip.

Exceptions overruled.

L. A. Dickey and S. M. Ballou for plaintiff; P. Neumann and G. A. Davis for defendant. Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 24, 1896.

SHARPSHOOTERS WIN.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

Rudolph Spreckels
v.
Walter M. Giffard

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

Quare, whether a corporation or its officers may be compelled to record a transfer of stock as a pledge, but held that the right, if any, to refuse to so record the transfer was waived in this case.

In a suit to compel the registry of a pledge of stock, a former pledgee who has assigned his pledge and no longer claims any interest in the stock as pledgee is not a necessary party, although the record of his pledge is still on the books of the corporation.

So also in such suit, where the certificates of stock and the books of the corporation indicate that the plaintiff is the owner of the stock, one who claims to be the owner but who refuses to state his grounds therefor and who is not interpleaded, need not be made a party.

Such suit may be instituted by either pledgor or pledgee after proper demand and without first satisfying the corporation or its officers that pledgor and pledgee are in accord as to the form of the record.

Where such suit is brought by the pledgor after proper demand, a special replication setting up a subsequent similar demand by the pledgees is improper.

A witness summoned by subpoena regular on its face but who refuses to attend on the ground that no hearing had been set for the day on which he was summoned to appear, may be brought in by attachment.

A decree will not be reversed or a new trial ordered for matters not prejudicial to the appellant.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

This is an appeal from a decree in equity ordering the defendant, as Secretary of the Paauhau Plantation Company, a Hawaiian corporation, to record in the books of the corporation a transfer by way of pledge of 2500 shares of the stock of the corporation from the plaintiff to Messrs. Allen & Lewis, of San Francisco.

The arguments for the defendant will be considered in order.

1. That a corporation or its officers cannot be required to record a transfer as a pledge. We know of no judicial decision upon this question. (Queen v. Gen. Cemetery Co., 6 Eliz. & Bl. 415, is materially different from this case.)

To judge from the opinions of some text writers, it would seem that the question is an open one and that its solution may depend somewhat upon custom. See Lowell, Transfer of Stock, p. 86; Cook, Stock and Stockholders, Secs. 245, 297. In this case it was shown in evidence to be the general custom of corporations in these islands to record pledges as such, and a transfer of the stock in question had previously been recorded as a pledge on the books of this corporation. This seems to be a reasonable custom, and no special objection to recording the transfer as a pledge is shown in this instance. However, we need not decide now that a transfer by way of pledge may always be required to be recorded as such. The right, if any, to object to making such a record may be waived and we think it has been waived in this case. So far as the form of the record is concerned, the defendant, both previous to the suit and in his answer, assumed the position of a disinterested party willing to record the transfer as a pledge if both parties so desired. He should not be allowed to assume a different position afterwards unless at least good reason is shown therefore. See Bond v. Mt. Hope Iron Co., 99 Mass. 505.

2. That Claus Spreckels is a necessary party. There appears on the books of the corporation a record of a pledge of the stock in question to Claus Spreckels. We need not consider whether a second pledge may be required to be recorded, even if a first pledge may be, for it is proved by ample and undisputed evidence that Claus Spreckels had assigned and delivered the stock and his contract of pledge to the Nevada Bank of California, which had in turn assigned and delivered the contract and stock to Allen & Lewis with the consent of the plaintiff. This contract and the assignments of Claus Spreckels and the Nevada Bank were produced and the signature of Claus Spreckels to his assignment was proved. The certificates of stock, which also were produced are in the name of the plaintiff and endorsed in blank by him. The contract and certificates came from the custody of Allen & Lewis. It also appears affirmatively that Claus Spreckels does not now claim any interest in the stock as pledgee. A person is not a necessary party to a proceeding of this nature from the mere fact that he has previously been a holder of the stock. See Tregear v. Ediwanda Water Co., 76 Cal. 537.

Claus Spreckels notified the corporation that he is "the owner of five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Paauhau Plantation Company, in which Rudolph Spreckels asserts and claims some title or property." This notice sets forth no ground whatever for the claim of ownership, and Claus Spreckels himself refused to appear when summoned before a commissioner in San Francisco appointed in this case to take his testimony in regard to his claim or title, if any, to the stock. As above stated, the certificates are in the name of the plaintiff. The stock also stands in his name as owner on the books of the corporation. The defendant did not interplead Claus Spreckels. Under all these circumstances, the court was not obliged to require him to be made a party.

3. That the transferor and transferee were not in accord as to the form of the record when the suit was brought or that, at least, if they were the defendant had no notice thereof. Either the transferor or the transferee may apply for and compel a record of the transfer. If they make applications for materially different forms of record and there is a serious question as to the proper course to pursue

it is not only the right, but it may be the duty, of the officer to leave the parties to settle their differences in court. But even in such case, either of the parties may after proper demand institute a suit against the officer to compel him to record the transfer, and the proper course then is, not to ask to have the bill dismissed because the parties are not in accord, but to interplead and ask that the parties be required to contest the matter between themselves. In this case, the transferor demanded a record of the transfer as a pledge and, upon defendant's refusal to comply with the demand on the ground that the parties were not in accord, instituted this suit. This he was entitled to do. If he could, by reasonable effort before suit, have satisfied the defendant that the parties were in accord, and failed to do so, he might be required to pay the costs of suit but the suit would not on that account be dismissed. The latter result would not necessarily follow even if the parties were not in accord up to the time of final decree. There were introduced in evidence in this case letters of the transferees themselves, written after suit was brought, demanding that the transfer be recorded as a pledge. This evidence was admissible, not for the purpose of showing a demand (the demand which was made by the transferor alone before suit having been sufficient) but to show the consent of the transferees to the form of record demanded, and thus render it unnecessary for the court to decide as between the transferor and transferees whether the record should be absolute in form or by way of pledge and perhaps also obviate the necessity of formally making the transferees parties of record. In this view of the case it was immaterial, except as to the question of costs, whether the parties to the pledge were in fact in accord before the commencement of the suit or whether, if so, the defendant knew it.

4. That the special replication setting up a demand by the pledgees similar to that of the pledgor after the commencement of the suit was improper. It is contended that this matter should have been set up, if at all, by supplemental bill. The argument is that if the special replication should be struck out, the evidence of the transferees' demand would also have to be struck out, for the reason that, as contended, there would then be no allegation in the pleadings under which such evidence would be admissible. But, as has been stated, evidence of this demand was admissible for other reasons, and therefore the defendant was not prejudiced by the special replication. As a matter of correct practice the special replication was, in our opinion, unnecessary and should not have been allowed.

5. That the testimony of W. G. Irwin should not be considered, because it was forced from him by void process. Mr. Irwin was summoned as a witness for the plaintiff by a subpoena regular on its face but on advice of counsel did not appear because, as contended, the day upon which he was summoned to appear had not been set for hearing.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, a parts in L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3562, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 164-168.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity, v. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY. Co-Partners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs vs. OCEAN BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased and H. E. McIN. TYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, TALULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, his husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KAAKAAKA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1891, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliiolani Hale) in Honolulu Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169.125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Obas, T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 50, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawamehi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, a parts in L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3562, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 164-168.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

(2)

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kaleoleonalani and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kia Naholehua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8515B, Royal Patent 1878, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3)

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paiaiai, containing 5897.10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7093, and in deed from L. Haaleia, Liber 10, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahau, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 107.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.33 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1876, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiwai and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1870, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed from Kealaikau to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 61, folio 389, and in deed from Kealaikau to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land owned by said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliana Pashao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52.7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puupai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamakau and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10.038, containing 7.72-100 acres, conveyed by Kaiole to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaaia, conveyed by K. Kaaia, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 26, 1855, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLD.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paiaiai containing 9071 acres, and of Kainoia, containing 8241 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$300, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 108 of Kealii Auau, Pauai and Kainoia, containing 8300 acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental \$150 payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 of Mahina, contain-

ing 7073 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7830 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson depasturing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4)

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Naholehua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties. The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. O. JONES, Receiver. Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company. Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

Caution.—Ask for Clark's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

C. HUSTACE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores

Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer.

from Europe



Manna Putnam took her cup with its two lumps of sugar, found a seat hurriedly and began excitedly:

"I have just made my tenth call, and not another shall I make today. I might have been a parrot for all my 'lovely weddings,' hot weather and 'active volcanoes' I have said at every house. My mind is as flat as a marble floor!"

While Manna stopped for breath Aunt Lucy remarked:

"Ungrateful girl! I remember that a certain young woman came to my room and expatiated on the topics you decline to discuss with others."

With an air of meekness Manna rejoined: "I relish one sherbet, while I am incapable of ten. So with my whole sale calls and 'weddings' ad infinitum."

The temptation to cast my stone overcame me as I sat at the tea-table. "You are not ordinarily dumb, Manna. If you had carried your lofty subjects with you, they would have been ventilated, I am sure."

Manna laughed. "It was bright outside, but I seem to have come into a snowstorm. I am refreshed for more calls, even. However I will stay and reel off my ideas about conversing, for I am wound up on that theme. Sibyl can profit by my views." Hence these words.

How often the chart at a dinner table is out of all harmony with the delicate viands set before the guests! The least return we could make the hostess is to take our part in pleasant conversation, and not add to her dainties the sauce of scandal or criticism or personal grievance. I cannot think we know the exhilaration of true conversation till we get out of these fogs of personalities and mount up to the height of art, literature and science. Somewhere I heard of topics that Frances Willard kept for emergencies, though it seems strange for her to need stock topics. She would talk of the experience she had had with celebrated people, and draw from others any anecdotes of their own lives that touched on greatness.

My Celebrity Book grew out of hearing this story about Miss Willard. It is a scrap book in which I have clippings of famous people I have seen or heard, Amelia Edwards, George Kennan, Henry Stanley, to which I add all the programs of concerts and plays I attended during the two years I kept the book.

Once when I was in the clutches of grip and could neither read nor talk, I remember closing my eyes and dwelling for hours on the grace with which Modjeska had said: "The quality of mercy is not strained." What delight I found in learning how she impressed those who saw her and how others have played Portia!

De Tocqueville thus rates social intercourse: "The duties of society may be defined as an obligation existing in civilized society of mutually boring and inconveniencing each other." With that may go the current definition of a bore: One who talks so much about himself that you cannot talk about yourself.

We must, then, cease about talking ourselves constantly, for however fascinating that subject may be to us, it will nauseate even to our dearest friends dwell on forever. We need not toady our friends, a la Boswell, but we can be cheerful and sympathetic, and, if we would be most happy, forgetful altogether of ourselves. Let us be guiding lights in conversation, when it turns to personalities, and let us lead to safer paths. Life is too progressive, too wonderful, too mysterious to waste it in gossip or complaint. Let us be sufficient unto ourselves, bearing our own burdens or burying them if need be, only so that we may be equipped for the world's need of us, and for its work.

SIBYL.

A most pleasant and enjoyable occasion was the party given at the home of Consul and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt on Thursday night in honor of the twenty-first birthday of their son William, as all those who will present will testify.

The spacious grounds of the Schmidt residence were lighted with Japanese lanterns hung at different heights among the trees and shrubbery and the house was most artistically decorated with yellow and white flowers with here and there a sprinkling of ferns.

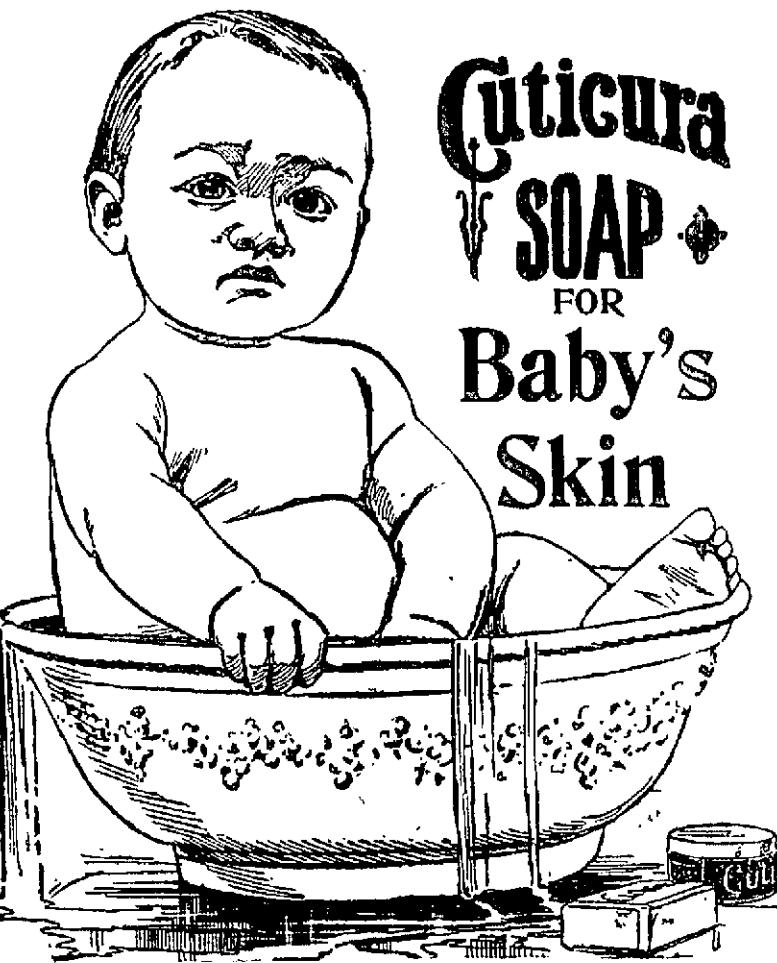
The black lace curtains the drawing and sitting rooms thrown open together with the library and spread with canvases for the dance, were covered with bunches of the golden shower bloom while hung about the mirrors and bric-a-brac were large bunches of white asters on backgrounds of ferns.

A stringed orchestra of native players stationed on the front veranda furnished music for the occasion.

The guests were received by Mr. Schmidt. Miss Schmidt, returned on a vacation from school in the States, and Mr. Schmidt.

Dancing was of course the main feature of the evening and everyone made it a point to make it such.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. King, Mrs. Robt. Lewers,



Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st, London. E. C. PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. M. Y., Auditor

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIATED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

FOR



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

BR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

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Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

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With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher Prices elsewhere.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE Alike Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unequalled COUGH REMEDY. It always sells throughout the whole civilized world.

LOSEEN THE PILEOMM IMMEDIATELY. LEAVES COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS AROUND EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

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FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.

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We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods.

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We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILEORING BUSINESS.

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C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

EXCITING RACE

Between Barkentine Klikitat and Launch of the Adams

Captain Cutler fails to signal "No Desertsers" things that happened on Saturday afternoon.

Perhaps the American barkentine Klikitat of which Captain Cutler is master will never know how close she came to having a shot fired across her bow when she was speeding away for Port Townsend Saturday afternoon.

According to previous arrangement between the L S S Adams and the barkentine Klikitat the latter had to when she had got outside and began a search for two of the deserters of the Adams. No men were found and Captain Cutler dipped his ensign and squared away on his course deeming no signal necessary under the circumstances.

No sooner had he done this than the Adams sent up a signal in the international code ordering Captain Cutler to heave to and that a boat would be sent out immediately.

Whether Captain Cutler went below to take a nap or whether a sudden mist sprung up between ship and shore, has not been learned yet, but at any rate the signal from the Adams was not seen and the Klikitat kept on her course undisturbed.

The steam launch of the Adams was put in command of Ensign C F Preston and sent post haste after the departing vessel which seemed to gain headway every moment. The launch was pushed to her utmost speed nad the men at last had the satisfaction of seeing her gradually close up the gap.

When the launch had got out about a mile and a half the Adams sent up her private signal.

People on shore were expecting something like a long range shot across the bow of the Klikitat, but it never came and in a few minutes the launch was close enough to the barkentine to order Captain Cutler to heave to immediately.

The whole thing came about in the failure of Captain Cutler to signal that there were no deserters aboard. Had he done this the launch would have been saved its trip and the Klikitat much maneuvering.

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THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office.

1775-1m

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

VESSELS IN PORT

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U S S Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. bk Belmont, Ladd, Sydney, Australia.

Haw. bk Iolani, McClure, New York.

Br. bk Kocifusko, Rodd, Newcastle.

Am. bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.

Am. bktn J. M. Griffith, Arey, Seattle, Wash.

Bk Velocity, Martin, Hongkong.

Br. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, Laysan Island.

Am. bktn Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.

Am. schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due.

Bk Andrew Welch, San Fran. Due.

Bk Robert Sudden, Newcastle. July 31

Bk Alden Besse, San Francisco. Due

P M S S. China, San Fran. Aug 6

O S S Australia, San Fran Aug 10

O & O S S. Belgic San Fran Aug 16

C A S S Warrimoo, Vancouver and Victoria Aug 16

P M S S Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan Aug 19

O S S Alameda, Colonies Aug 20

C A S S Miowera Colonies Aug 29

U S S Monowai, San Fran Aug 27

O & O S S. Gaelic China and Japan Aug 28

O S S Australia, San Fran Aug 29

ARRIVALS

Friday July 31

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson from Kauai ports

Stmr W G Hall Simerson from Maui and Hawaii ports

Stmr Waiialeale Gregory, from Hamakua

Saturday, Aug 1

Stmr Mokoli Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai

Stmr Kaala Thompson from Oahu ports

Stmr Kaena Parker from Oahu ports

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai

Sunday Aug 2

Stmr Claudine, Cameron from Maui ports

Stmr Iwaiami Smythe from Kauai ports

P M S S Peru Friele from Hongkong and Yokohama

DEPARTURES

Friday July 1

O S S Mariposa, Marwood, to Colonies

Saturday Aug 1

Stmr Klikitat Cutler, to Hawaii

Stmr Lehua Nye for Hawaii

Sunday Aug 2

P M S S. San Fran for San Fran

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to July 31, 1896.

GENTLEMEN.

Aldrich, E. Anixter, A.
Austin, C. D. Austin, J.
Andrew, J. Allen, C.
Andrews, S. Austin, E.
Vinson, S. Andrew, J. D. (2)
Baker, T. Barnard, W.
Boister, A. D. Buckman, S. W. (2)
Baker Jr., C. Busch, Mr.
Brown Jr., B. Brown, M.
Baker, T. Brickwood, C. K. (2)
Burtis, A. Baizer, R.
Balls, W. J. Burget, I. A.
Brossen, A. C. Bolster, A.
Buercholtz, C. Baker, C. B.
Buck, J. P. (2)

Cravat, P. Cook, F. A.
Clark, J. C. Cross, C. W.
Cook, A. H. Cook, E. V.
Crook, W. C. Clark, A.
Childs, R. C. Cunningham, J.
Cunningham, J. F. Chapin, C. E.
Conlan, W. Chapin, W.
Calbarn, W. Conlan, W.
Del, Colonel P. De Mericis, F. T.
Duncan, R. Davidson, H.
Davidson J. M. Davidson, H. F.
Davidson, E. Davis, P.
Davidson, H. D. Duncan, T.
Davis, T. De Lernot, Mr.
Edwards, G. L. (2) Edrickson, C. H.
Eaton, F. C. Eckhart, Mr.
English, Capt. Evelyn, J. A.
Engenauer, P. J. Lowler's Yard.
Francis, M. Lord, Geo.
Fisher, J. Freedlander, J.
Gehrke, A. Grace, J.
George, J. Grey, C.
Gardner, G. Goodwin, F.
Giotto, A. M. Goodman, F. C.
Gahan, H. W. Griggs, Mr.
Grace, E. M.

Hon. Choral Soc. (2) Hatton, W.
Harold, G. Hempel, H. H.
Hansen, H. (2) Herner, F. P.
Halstead, W. H. Hall, T. S.
Hawker, H. C. (4) Honolulu Market.
Hawker, W. Hume, E.
Howard, W. W. Holmes, F. L.
Higgins, P. (2)

Isman, J. Isaac, J.
Jansen, H. Julia, C.
Jacobsen, V. Joseph, M.
Japlets, F. Johnson, F.
Johnson, A. Johnson, C.
Jacobsen, M. V. Johnson, Corp.
Jarliver, F. Isaac, A.
Kahauiki Dairy Kraft, A.
Kerlin, L. J. Kayer, Mr.
Klaedgen, F. Ludloff, H.
Laborers' Union. Tuning, H.
Lawrence, A. Long, A. H.
Ludloff, O. E. Leslie, F.
Lee, E. M. P. (2)

Lugan, M. P. Muller, W.
Muller, W. Massie, Rev. W. M.
Murphy, F. Miles, C. B.
Mitchell, A. McLean, T.
Medy, D. Morton, N. F.
Matthew, N. F. McCAibe, A. M.
Morton, D. McCommon, Mr.
McKee, J. McDonald, W. T.
McKeeague, J. H. Munroe, G. C.
Munroe, D. L.
Notley, C. Neber, J. W.
Overend, H. Overend, H. S.
Pacific Fruit Co. Perkins, L.
Purdy, S. H. Poister, H.
Phillips, W. Pattersen, A.
Parker, E. Parker, W. R.
Rajewski, K. Raupp, G.
Robinson, Geo. Robinson, Jno.
Robinson, B. A. Roland, W.
Reynolds, B. (2) Rutherford, G. N.
Rosenthal, M. Rosehill, A.
Sinclair, J. Ruprecht, F.
Sandford, D. F. Singer, L. (5)
Steward, T. S. Sanford, G. W.
Shyrock, C. W. Schanckinsland, Dr.
Stewart, B. Spooner, W.
Smith, Rev. J. Schwank, J.
Spencer, F. Smith, W. F.
Swift, H. A. Spenser, S. A.
Swanson, A. (5) Stillman, H. M.
Schnit, F. Spooner, J.
Stanley, H. Stevens, J.
Savior, H. Sherman, J.
Smith, J. W. Smith, J.
Thompson, R. Thompson, W.
Thomas, J. P. Tweedie, G. H.
Tollefson, O. Toly, H. T. (2)

Van Giesen, J. H. Vinsant, H.
Vordrey, J. Von Madyski, K.
Williams, T. Est. Warren, W. J.
Wetherby, J. Webb, H. H.
Wich, Mr. Mr. Wilkinson, J. W.
Wilson, J. W. Washington, G.
Wallace, H. S. Webb, S. H.
Woods, H. S. Weissman, J.
Whiting, L. R. Wilcox, B.
Wallace, J. H. Winchester, C.
Williams, H. Wright, Jno.
Wright, Jno. Wolters, I.
Wallace, J. Walker, J.
Walker, A. White, W.
Whitting, L. Wiggins, A.
Weiman, C.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Berke, Mons R. Dieleboff, M.
Greenbees, R.

Kemp, C. Koleff, M. C.

LADIES.

Austin, Mrs. E. Andrews, J. Mrs.

Boyd, J. Miss Brockie, J. Miss.

Campbell, W. Mrs. Clark, C. Mrs.

Cockett, K. Mrs. Compton, F. Mrs.

Drew, K. Mrs. English, Julia.

Foster, M. Mrs. Foster, M. Mrs.

Gilliland, F. Mrs. (2) Gilliland, F. Mrs.

Huffman, M. Miss Hallock, Fanney.

Harris, Mrs. Hawkes, H. Mrs. (3)

Kelley, Mrs. Kinney, L. Miss.

Lockwood, Mrs. K. e. P. Mrs.

Miller, W. Mrs. Pratt, S. Mrs.

Purdy, C. Mrs. Rathburn, Eliza.

Rose, H. Mrs. Rose, M. Mrs.

Robinson, M. Mrs. Relst, A. Mrs.

Robinson, H. Mrs. Simeon, F. Miss.

Ross, R. Mrs. Sturman, Mary Ann.

Smith, E. Mrs. Starbuck, Mrs.

Stewart, J. Mrs. Stewart, J. Mrs.

Spencer, J. Mrs. Smith, F. Miss.

Shaw, J. F. Mrs. Tripp, F. Mrs.

Tripp, A. Mrs. Tripp, F. Mrs.

Wilburton, W. Mrs. (2) Wolfe, C. Mrs.

Wear, Menes. Wilson, B. Miss. (2)

Parties inquiring for letters in the above

will please ask for Advertised Letters.

JOS. M. OAT Postmaster-General

General Postoffice Honolulu July 31 1896

Ballooning to the Pole.

LONDON July 13 Advices have

been received from Tromsø Norway,

that Arnold Spike's steamer Victoria

has arrived there after having visited

the Swedish aeronaut Herr Andre at

Djupes Island. The erection of a bal-

loon house has been begun and Herr

Andre expected to be ready to start on

his second voyage toward the North Pole

in July. Before's sailing how-

ever it was the intention of the aero-

naut to cargo up his steamer

and get the ship on an even keel

and get the ship on an even ke